Further Notes on Australian Coleoptera, with Descriptions of New Genera and Species.

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XXVI.

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CARABIDÆ.

CLIVINA.

C. eyrensis, sp. nov. Minus convexa; sat nitida; brunneo-testaceus; mandibulis brevibus; clypeo ab "alis" distincto, quam hæ magis producto, antice fere truncato ad extremitates angulato; oculis sat (fere ut *C. Bovillæ*, Blackb.) convexis; prothorace quam longiori paullo latiori, fortiter anguste canaliculato, antice leviter angustato, latera versus transversim leviter rugato vix punctulato, foveis posticis fere nullis; elytris sat æqualiter sat profunde striatis, striis parum manifeste punctulatis, stria quinta antice cum externis conjuncta; tibiis anticis extus tridentatis. Long., $2\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{9}{10}$ l.

From the characters mentioned above it will be seen that this species falls into the group called by Mr. Sloane (Proc. L.S., N.S.W., 1896, p. 151) the "*obliquata* group." Of the species included in that group and known to Mr. Sloane only one species (*C. Riverinæ*) agrees with the present one in being of sub-depressed form, and with its prothorax wider than long; from which the present insect differs notably by *inter alia* the fifth and sixth elytral striæ deeply impressed throughout their whole length (and not, or scarcely, less strongly impressed than the other striæ), by the almost complete absence of elongate foveæ near the base of the pronotum, and by its more convex eyes. From the species of the *obliquata* group not known to Mr. Sloane (of all of which the types are in my collection) *C. eyrensis* differs by its much more convex eyes.

S. Australia; near Lyndhurst (Lake Eyre basin), taken by Herr Koch.

C. Adelaidæ, Blackb. I take this opportunity of mentioning that this insect appears to me to be the species that Mr. Sloane identifies with *C. obliquata*, Putz. Mr. Sloane (*l.c.*) gives his reasons for thinking that *obliquata* is founded on an insect not

very readily recognisable by its author's description,—reasons that seem to be on the whole conclusive,—and therefore *C. Adelaidæ* must be quoted, I think, as a synonym of *obliquata*.

CYLCOTHORAX.

C. peryphoides, Blackb. Mr. Sloane in a recent valuable paper (P.L.S., N.S.W., 1899, p. 563) discusses the relation of this insect to his new species *C. cordicollis*, and mentions my having stated that the latter is distinct from it, proceeding to conjecture the distinctive characters. I fear, from this, that I must have answered his enquiries hurriedly and without giving my reasons for considering the two distinct,—for which if it was so I certainly owe him my apologies,—though it is possible he may have mislaid remarks I may have written on the subject and only remembered that I reported the two species as both valid. In point of fact they are closely allied but (apart from the great difference in the colour of the legs,—a character worthy of note when accompanied by structural divergence) the form of the prothorax furnishes a perfectly satisfactory distinction. In *cordicollis* the lateral margins of that segment (the short sub-basal parallel-sided part being disregarded) diverge for considerably more than half their length so that the greatest width of the segment is in front of the middle even of the part with curved sides, whereas in *peryphoides* the corresponding part of the lateral margin is an even curve, the greatest width of the prothorax being exactly at the middle of the curve, with the result of a very different facies, —the prothorax looking distinctly more transverse in *peryphoides* than in *cordicollis*, although careful measurement shows it to be only very slightly so. The lateral outline of the prothorax of *peryphoides*, if the short parallel sided basal piece be disregarded, is exactly like the lateral outline of that segment in *C. ambiguus*, Er. In *peryphoides*, moreover, the form of the whole insect is wider and less convex,—more robust-looking.

LAMELLICORNES.

CEPHALODESMIUS.

C. minor, sp. nov. Niger, antennis palpisque pallidis; sat opacus; clypeo brevius 4-dentato, dentibus medianis quam ceteri paullo longioribus; prothorace transverso, sat crebre minus fortiter punctulato, leviter canaliculato (canali antice obsoleto), ad latera ampliato-depresso, parte ampliata ad medium tuberculo parvo instructa, lateribus paullo ante medium et sat longe pone medium perspicue angulatis (inter angulos fere rectis sed retrorsum leviter convergentibus), angulis anticis sat acutis posticis fere rectis; elytris sub-sulcatis (ut *C. armigeri*, Westw., sculpturatis), setis brevibus crassis ferrugineis sparsim vestitis.

Maris pygidio sat convexo, opaco (apice anguste nitido), minus perspicue punctulato, setis ut elytra vestitis ; tibiis posticis manifeste flexuosis.

Feminæ pygidio planato, ut maris sculpturato et vestito, parte postica nitida in medio retrorsum angulatim dilatata ; tibiis posticis haud flexuosis. Long., 4½ l.; lat., 3 l.

Closely allied to *C. armiger*, Westw., but a little smaller, with the clypeal teeth shorter, and having the outline of the prothorax notably different. The lateral margin of that segment runs from the front angle obliquely hindward and outward, then making a well-defined angle runs nearly straight (but slightly inward) nearly to the base where it makes another angle, from which it runs very obliquely to the base. The outline between the front margin and the anterior of the lateral angles is almost strongly (and that between the lateral angles slightly) concave. Of the other described species of *Cephalodesmius*, *Castelnaui*, Har., and *Macleayi*, Har., are described as having nitid lævigate areæ or tubercles on the disc of the prothorax ; *quadridens*, Macl., has the front part of the head impunctulate ; *cornutus*, Macl., has the clypeal structure altogether peculiar, and *laticollis*, Pasc. (which is very slightly described) is stated to be much larger than the insect before me (long., 7 l.) with the prothorax wider than the elytra (in the present insect it is by measurement slightly narrower than the elytra), and it is implied that the prothorax is of the same shape as in *armiger*.

N.S. Wales ; Richmond R. (sent by Mr. Lea).

C. armiger, Westw. The male of this species has the hind tibiæ scarcely flexuous and the pygidium very similar to that of *C. minor*, while the pygidium of the female resembles that of *C. minor* in having a nitid apical space dilated hindward in the middle,—but the shape of the dilatation is very different in the two species, being in *minor* a small triangular space in the middle of the narrow nitid edging of the segment, while in *armiger* the subtriangular nitid space covers the whole apical portion of the segment,—the lines that meet in an angle on the middle line of the segment having their other extremities at the lateral ends of the nitid space,—their angle thus being widely obtuse, while in *minor* it is acute.

LABROMA.

L. horrens, Shp. Mr. Lea has recently sent to me for identification a specimen of this insect. Dr. Sharp (Rev. and Mag. de Zool. 1873, p. 262) in characterising the genus stated that the type had no front tarsi, but that very probably they had been broken off. The example before me has front tarsi very similar o those of *Cephalodesmius*, to which genus it is very close.

PLATYPHYMATIA.

S. squalidus, Macl. Among some specimens sent to me by Mr. Cowley which agree very well with Sir W. Macleay's description of this insect, and which were taken in the same locality as the type, I find a single example, which I take to be the female. It agrees with the male in all respects of sculpture, &c., except in the anterior elevation of its prothorax being much less strong, its pygidium notably less gibbose, and its hind femora unarmed.

OCNODUS.

O. lepidus, sp. nov. Ferrugineus, clypeo picescenti, antennarum clava dilutiori; nitidus; fortiter punctulatus, elytrorum puncturis quam ceteræ manifeste majoribus; clypeo antice subrotundato; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, antice parum angustato, angulis anticis productis minus acutis posticis obtusis, lateribus leviter rotundatis, basi vix lobata; elytris obsolete tricostatis, haud setosis; tibiis anticis extus tridentatis. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{3}$ l.

Differs from *O. spinicollis*, Blackb., and *fallax*, Blackb., *inter alia* by the obtuse hind angles of its prothorax, from *O. decipiens*, Burm., and *ferrugineus*, Blackb., by the absence of setæ on the upper surface, and from *lugubris*, Blackb., by the very much less close puncturation of its pronotum. The upper margin of the labrum is distant from that of the clypeus (as in *O. fallax*). The sculpture of the upper surface is in all parts very similar to that of *O. fallax*. It should be noted in respect of this insect (as I have pointed out in describing other species that I have attributed to *Ocnodus*) that it is possible it is not really congeneric with *O. decipiens*, Burm., a species that I have never been able to identify.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre (taken by Herr Koch).

HETERONYX.

H. unicus, sp. nov. Sat brevis; sat latus; modice convexus; nitidus; subglaber, lateribus corpore subtus pedibusque sparsimpilosis; pallide brunneo-testaceus; capite confertim rugulose, prothorace sparsius sat fortiter, elytris inæqualiter (*i.e.*, puncturis sat grossis et aliis minoribus inæqualiter intermixtis), pygidio vix manifeste, punctulatis; clypeo fortiter reflexo antice late rotundato, sutura clypeali minus distincta; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antice minus angustato, lateribus sat rotundatis pone medium vix subsinuatis, basi media late leviter lobata, angulis anticis parum productis posticis obtusis; elytris costis sat obsoletis circiter 4 instructis, his quam interspatia magis sparsim punctulatis; tibiis anticis extus 3-dentatis; labro clypeum

haud superanti ; antennis 9-articulatis ; coxis posticis quam metasternum multo brevioribus ; unguiculis appendiculatis, parte basali quam apicalis vix longiori. Long., 4½ l.; lat., 2½ l.

An extremely distinct species notable for the apical piece of its claws being scarcely shorter than the basal piece, and the peculiar sculpture of its elytra, each of which bears about four longitudinally convex spaces extending from near the base to near the apex. On these convex portions the puncturation of the general surface is partially interrupted resulting in the elytra having a striate appearance which is most unusual in the genus. The punctures of the elytra are for the most part coarse, but with a confused and irregular intermingling of considerably less coarse punctures. In my tabulation of the section of *Heteronyx*, to which this species belongs (P.L.S., N.S.W., 1891, pp. 488-9) it falls beside *H. Froggatti*, Macl., from which it differs *inter alia* by the uniformly close rugulosity of its head.

S.A.; taken by Herr Koch near Lyndhurst.

ANACHEIROTUS (gen. nov. *Sericoidarum*).

Mas? Mentum quam latius longius, antice parum emarginatum ; palpi labiales breves, articulo ultimo obconico ; palpi maxillares modici, articulo ultimo cylindrico ad apicem truncato, quam penultimus multo longiori ; labrum angustum valde transversum, late leviter arcuatum, vix prominulum, a clypei parte antica (hac fere ut *Haplopsis* subtus retrorsum obliquum) bene discreta ; oculi magni sat distincte granulati, antice a cantho profunde incisi ; antennæ (speciei typicæ) 9-articulatæ, clava 3-articulata articulis præcedentibus 4 conjunctis longitudine sat æquali ; clypeus supra antice valde reflexus et late emarginatus (nonnihil ut *Haplopsis lineoligeræ*, Blanch., mas) ; prothorax transversus ; elytra elongata nullo modo striata (stria subsuturali excepta) ; tibiæ anticæ extus obtuse leviter tridentatæ, posticis modice latis (fere ut *Haplopsis lineoligeræ*, Blanch.) sed pone medium fortiter transversim carinatis ; tarsi breves robusti (quam tibiæ parum longiores) ; unguiculi valde bifidi ; sterna sat glabra ; coxæ posticæ quam metasternum parum breviores.

The small *Lamellicorn* for which I propose this new generic name is extremely difficult to place, as it combines the characters of very widely different genera. Its short stout tarsi are like those of the genus that I take to be *Ocnodus* (except in not being clothed beneath with tufts of long hair) from which it differs strongly in most other characters. Its clypeus and mouth organs suggest *Haplopsis*,—but there the resemblance ends. Its claws are those of a *Heteronyx* but its mouth organs and clypeus

(especially its extremely narrow,—almost linear,—non-prominent labrum) separate it widely from *Heteronyx*. In my tabulation of the Australian *Sericoid* genera (Tr. R.S., S.A., 1898, pp. 32-4) it must take its place beside *Heteronyx*,—which is perhaps its most natural position. To include it in the tabulation, the following must be substituted for line 25 on page 34 :—

FF. Form notably more convex.
G. Labrum largely developed and prominent ... *Heteronyx*.
GG. Labrum extremely narrow and not prominent ... *Anacheirotus*.

A. inornatus, sp. nov. Totus pallide testaceus; supra sparsim breviter pubescens, lateribus longe ciliatis; sat nitidus: clypeo crebre subtiliter, capite postice fortius minus crebre, prothorace fortiter sparsim, elytris quam prothorax magis crebre paullo minus fortiter, pygidio sparsim minus fortiter, punctulatis; clypei lateribus ante oculos fortiter angulatis; pronoto transverso, antice parum angustato, lateribus leviter rotundatis, angulis anticis leviter acutis posticis rotundatis. Long., $2\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The clypeal canthus cuts into the eye to a little in front of its middle, and its lateral margin is strongly angular behind, the apex of the angle projecting a trifle beyond the outline of the eye.

S. Australia (Basin of Lake Eyre); taken by Herr Koch, near Farina.

ANOPLOGNATHUS.

A. concinnus, sp. nov. Mas? Sat brevis; minus convexus; nitidissimus; supra glaber, corpore subtus pygidioque sparsissime albido-pilosis; supra brunneo-castaneus plus minusve viridi-micans, corpore subtus obscure viridi vel cyaneo plus minusve violaceo-micanti, metasterno medio (exemplorum 2 visorum) splendide aureo, antennis palpis pedibusque castaneis; supra sparsim subtiliter punctulatus, elytris puncturis paullo majoribus lineatim leviter impressis, pygidio ad latera paullo magis perspicue punctulato; clypeo antice sat fortiter elevato-reflexo, rotundato; antennarum clava quam articuli præcedentes 5 conjuncti sublongiori; prothorace fortiter transverso, antice modice angustato leviter emarginato, postice fortiter bisinuato (lobo mediano haud emarginato), lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis vix acutis posticis sat abrupte rectis; elytris ad apicem conjunctim late rotundatis; mesosterni processu elongato, acuto; tibiis anticis externe 3-dentatis, dentibus apicalibus 2 approximatis inter se, dente 3° (hoc paullo ante tibiam mediam sito) subobsoleto; unguibus ad apicem acutis haud fissis. Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $3\frac{1}{3}$ l.

This species is the smallest *Anoplognathus* yet described, being

a little smaller than *A. abnormis*, Macl., but otherwise does not appear to differ from its typical congeners, either structurally or in *facies*. In Sir W. Macleay's grouping of the *Anoplognathi* (Tr. E.S., N.S.W., II., pp. 353-4) it should be placed, I think, in the group containing *rugosus*, Kirby, *pectoralis*, Burm., and *dispar*, Macl., from all of which it differs widely *inter alia* by the subobsolete puncturation of its elytra.

N. Queensland; Mr. French.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

STIGMODERA.

In the Ann. Soc. Ent., Belg., 1898, there is a lengthy paper by M. Kerremans containing descriptions of a large number of new *Buprestidæ*, chiefly from Australia. Having recently been revising the *Stigmoderæ* of my own collection, and of the South Australian Museum, I have taken the opportunity to study M. Kerremans' late work somewhat closely as far as concerns the genus *Stigmodera*, and in the following notes I record the result, and add some remarks on certain other *Stigmoderæ*, together with the description of some new species.

S. triangulosa, Kerr. (*l.c.*)=*terræ-reginæ*, Blackb. (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1893, p. 295). It seems to me doubtful whether both these names will not have to be dropped in favor of *S. biguttata*, Macl. (Trans. Ent. Soc., N.S.W., I., p. 24)—a name that was applied to an insect which (judged by the description) might well be a variety of the species I (and subsequently M. Kerremans) described under the above names.

S. campestris, Kerr., nom. præocc. (Blackb, Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1897, p. 31) I propose for it the name *subgrata*. In spite of its being, as M. Kerremans points out, extremely close to *S. grata*, Saund., the apical truncature of its elytra *inter alia* seems inconsistent with its being a mere variety.

S. sensitiva, Kerr. (*l.c.*)=*S. victoriensis*, Blackb. (Tr. Roy. S., S.A., 1890, p. 152).

S. laudabilis, Kerr. (*l.c.*). Judging by the description I should say this insect is *S. Skusei*, Blackb. (Tr. Roy. S., S.A., 1892, p. 46).

S. verax, Kerr. (*l.c.*). This species must be very close to (if not identical with) *S. Mastersi*, Macl. (Tr. Ent. Soc., N.S.W., II., p. 245).

S. colorata, Kerr, (*l.c.*), nom. præocc. (Hope, Tr. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1847, p. 283). I propose the name *dulcis* for this handsome species, of which there is a fine example in the S.A. Museum.

S. acuminata, Kerr. (*l.c.*). This species seems to be without doubt identical with *S. acutipennis*, Thoms.

S. placens, Kerr (*l.c.*). Evidently identical with *S. cara*, Blackb. (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1892, p. 216).

S. vigilans, Kerr. (*l.c.*). I have before me specimens from Victoria (M. Kerremans' locality) which agree very well with the description of this species. They appear to me, however, to be merely a variety of *S. rectifasciata*, Saund.

S. consularis, Kerr. (*l.c.*).=*S. guttaticollis*, Blackb. (Tr. Roy. S.A., 1892, p. 157).

S. addenda, Kerr. (*l.c.*). I can find nothing in the description of this insect to distinguish it from *S. pallidipennis*, Blackb. (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1890, p. 154). *Addenda*, moreover, is a nom. præocc. (Thoms. Typ. Bupr., 1878, p. 52).

S. bucolica, Kerr. (*l.c.*). The description of this species does not indicate any difference from *S. Sieboldi*, L. and G.

S. tacita, Kerr. (*l.c.*). The habitat of this species is given merely as "Australia" I have examples from Eyre's Peninsula of a *Stigmodera* that agrees very well with the description, and which I have regarded doubtfully as a variety of *S. Kirbyi*, Guér., but on reconsideration I think it is a good species.

S. ocularis, Kerr. (*l.c.*). I cannot find anything in the description of this insect to distinguish it from *S. lilliputana*, Thoms.

S. mansueta, Kerr. (*l.c.*) The habitat given is merely "Australia." I have specimens from W. Australia which fit the description very satisfactorily.

S. crocipennis, Hope (Bupr., p. 6). This species seems to be generally regarded as identical with *S. rufipennis*, Kirby. It appears, however, to me to be more probably the allied *S. parallela*, Saund.

S. dawsonensis, Blackb. In Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1892, p. 220, I expressed a doubt whether this might not prove to be an extreme variety of *S. lilliputana*, Thoms. It is, however, a good species.

S. tasmaniea, Kerr. (C.R. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1890, p. 2). This insect is certainly I think one of the innumerable varieties of *S. Stricklandi*, Hope, of which I have many specimens from Hope's locality (Morialta, near Adelaide), and also from Tasmania and other localities in Southern Australia. Lightly coloured examples agree with Hope's description in having flavous elytra each marked with a dark spot, below the shoulder a median dark fascia, and a large dark blotch filling the apical one-fourth of the elytra and bearing a small reddish or yellow spot in its middle. There is a still lighter variety in which the spot in the dark apex is much enlarged, and another in which it becomes a fascia cutting off a dark fascia from the front of the apical dark blotch. Other specimens are darker than the type,—the subhumeral dark spot enlarging till it becomes a fascia and

the median fascia becoming more or less wider than in the type. These last-named examples agree with the description of *tasmanica* in having the elytra dark violaceous with three pale fasciæ. I have specimens of the above forms taken in company quite promiscuously, from Tasmania as well as S. Australia, Victoria, and Southern N.S. Wales. Whether this insect is identical with *S. Mitchelli*, Hope, appears to me very doubtful in spite of Mr. Saunders' assertion of its identity, for he says that *Mitchelli* has elytra unarmed at the apex (which is not the case with the present species) and Hope mentions a fovea on the pronotum near the hind angle which is not to be found in the present insect. The type of *S. Mitchelli* was from W. Australia, and I have not seen *S. Stricklandi* or anything like it from that colony. *S. Stricklandi* may be distinguished from all the other hitherto described *Stigmoderæ* as follows: apex of elytra truncate and feebly bi-acute, prothorax dark with lateral margins pale, under surface dark (except sides of prothorax and of abdomen and sometimes a spot on the hind coxæ), elytra having transverse zones of dark and pale colouring (more than two zones pale, the apex dark) their interstices moderately convex and their apical points feeble, head scarcely concave longitudinally. All the numerous varieties (that I have seen) of *Stricklandi* are covered by the above description, and I know of no other species that it will fit.

S. ostentatrix, Thoms. This insect is very near *Stricklandi*, but is a good species, differing by, *inter alia*, its strongly costate elytral interstices and strong sutural spine at the apex of its elytra, as well as in the colouring of its prothorax. I have a fine example of it in my collection, but do not know its exact habitat, which seems to have been unknown to M. Thomson also; there is an example also in the S.A. Museum marked "W.A.?"

S. Karattæ, Blackb. In Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1890, pp. 149-50, I pointed out the distinctions of this species from *S. Stricklandi* (which I called *S. Mitchelli* on Saunders' authority, though I now doubt the identity.) If *S. Mitchelli* be distinct from *S. Stricklandi*, *Karattæ* is still distinct from *Mitchelli*, being very differently marked and coloured from the type and (even if *Mitchelli* prove to be variable in colour and markings) differing also, *inter alia*, in the absence of a fovea near the hind angles of the pronotum.

S. rugosipennis, Thoms., Arch. Ent., 1857, p. 111. This seems to be clearly a synoym of *S. obscuripennis*, Mann. Bull. Mosc., 1837, p. 32. I believe this synonymy has hitherto escaped notice.

S. Carpentariæ, Blackb. This seems to be the insect referred to by Mr. Waterhouse [Ann. Nat. Hist. (s) VII.] as a local form

of a specimen previously mentioned by him as a var. of *S. viridicincta*, Waterh. (Tr. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1874, p. 543.) I have not seen the var. ? last named, but am quite satisfied that *S. Carpentariæ* is distinct from *S. viridicincta*, as it differs not only in colouring and pattern (which are very widely distinct) but in numerous other characters also, *e.g.*, its prothorax notably more strongly transverse, the striæ of its elytra more closely punctured, the extero-apical tooth of its elytra less acute.

S. elegantula, White (Stoke's Journ., I., p. 507.) Its author, after describing this species, says "near *coccinata*, Hope." I cannot find any difference at all in the two descriptions indicating that they are not founded on one and the same species. Hope, it is true, calls the antemedian mark on the elytra a spot (not reaching the suture) whereas according to White it is a fascia narrowed by a deep notch before reaching the suture, but there are so many species of *Stigmodera* in which an antemedian dark marking consists of a fascia liable in varieties to be broken up into isolated spots that no specific value can be attributed to the character, and I can find no other to fall back upon. The species is a very distinct one, with no close allies as yet described.

S. Pascoei, Saund. This magnificent insect is stated by its author to occur in "Australia," without the mention of any more exact habitat. I have seen an example in the collection of Mr. W. W. Froggatt, which was taken at Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia.

S. cærulea, Kerr. In Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1892, M. Kerremans proposes this name as a substitute for the nom. præocc. *cælestis*, Kerr. I, however, had in 1890 (Tr. R.S., S.A., p. 148) proposed the name *stillata* for it.

S. flavescens, Masters (*flava*, Thoms.). M. Kerremans (Mem. Soc. Ent., Belg., 1892, p. 148) makes this identical with *S. flava*, Saund. The latter species I am familiar with, and it is correctly described as having the apex of each elytron rounded. *S. flavescens* is described as having the apex of each elytron bidentate. Unless Thomson's description is actually incorrect the two can hardly be identical.

S. capucina, Blackb. I find that this is a nom. præocc. having been used by Thomson (Rev. and Mag. Zool., 1856, p. 46) for an insect that appears to be identical with *decipiens*, Westw. However, I subsequently (Tr. R.S., S.A., 1894, p. 141) described under the name *Caroli* a *Stigmodera* which I was eventually satisfied must be regarded as a var. of my *capucina* (*l.c.*, 1897, p. 31) and consequently *Caroli* becomes the name of the species that I originally named *capucina*.

S. carinata, Macl. M. Kerremans (Mem. Soc. Ent., Belg., 1892, p. 145) gives this name as a synonym of *S. plagiata*, Gory.

I have before me several examples of Macleay's insect, and am inclined to think them distinct from *plagiata* though undoubtedly very close to it. The form of the common apical dark blotch on the elytra seems constantly different,—in *carinata* filling the whole apex (its front margin on each elytron a more or less sinuous line running from the suture obliquely hindward and outward to the lateral margin), while in *plagiata* it does not fill the whole apex but is a square spot the front margin of which runs out transversely towards the lateral margin of the elytron, and at a considerable distance from it meets (at a right angle) the lateral margin (of the spot) which runs hindward as a straight line parallel to the suture to join the lateral margin of the elytra, reaching it at a very short distance from the apex (of the elytra). In *plagiata* but not in *carinata* the lateral margin of the elytra is of a red colour distinctly brighter than the colour of other parts of the surface, and the pronotum of *carinata* is evidently more gibbous than that of *plagiata* with the central longitudinal line considerably more strongly impressed.

S. insignicollis, sp. nov. Sat elongata; minus lata; pone medium minus fortiter dilatata; sat nitida; supra glabra, subtus pilis minus brevibus albidis plus minusve dense vestita; splendide aureocuprea (nonnullis exemplis plus minusve viridi-micantibus) prothoracis macula magna discoidali (hoc basin nec apicem attingenti) læte violacea; elytris rufo-auarantiacis notas cyaneo-nigras præbentibus [sc. fascia postbasali angusta margines laterales haud attingenti (hac exemplorum nonnullorum in maculas 2 vel 3 divisa), fascia mediana curvata (antrorsum convexa), et macula communi præapicali (hac formam variabili) cum fascia mediana secundum suturam connexa vel haud connexa]; capite sat brevi, crebre subgrosse punctulato, longitudinaliter concavo; prothorace quam longiori ut 7 ad 5 (postice quam antice ut $6\frac{1}{2}$ ad 4) latiori, in parte violaceo sparsius subfortiter nec rugulose (in parte cetera fortiter rugulose confluenter) punctulato, lateribus arcuatis juxta basin sinuatis, angulis omnibus acutis, basi sat fortiter bisinuata; elytris striatis, striis punctulatis, interstitiis sat fortiter convexis sat fortiter (ut striæ) punctulatis, apice oblique emarginatis, parte emarginata externe quam ad suturam multo magis fortiter acuminata, lateribus postice subtiliter crenulatis. Long., 6—$8\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$—$3\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The most distinctive character of this species consists in the very remarkable colouring and sculpture of the prothorax. The disc is occupied by a large violaceous spot (which, however, does not reach the front margin) on which the puncturation is smooth and not close, while the rest of the surface is of a brilliant golden

copper colour, and is coarsely and confluently rugulose. The pattern on the elytra (apart from colour) resembles roughly that of *S. cyanicollis*, Boisd., as figured by Mr. Saunders (*loc. cit.*) but the fasciæ or spots are not connected by dark colouring on the suture, except in occasional examples having the median fascia and præapical spot connected. In some specimens, however, the three spots placed transversely across the sub-basal part of the elytra are narrowly confluent so as to form a fascia, and the shape of the common præapical spot varies from circular to semi-circular.

W. Australia (taken near Cue by Mr. Ellershaw).

S. quadrifasciata, Saund. I met with a few specimens (evidently identical with the insect on which this species was founded) in Central Australia on the flowers of a small shrub (unknown to me by name) near the Cecilia Creek. It is a variable species, both the basal and subapical fasciæ of the elytra having a tendency to break up into isolated spots placed in a transverse row. In Saunders' description the colour of the abdomen is given as "olivaceous" as distinguished from the cyaneous remainder of the under surface, while in my three examples the under surface is uniformly cyaneous, but as in all other respects my examples agree absolutely with the figure and description (allowing for the variation in the elytral pattern in two of them as noted above) I have no doubt the recorded colouring of the abdomen is either sexual or occasional.

S. rubriventris, sp. nov. Modice elongata, minus convexa, pone medium modice dilatata; sat nitida; supra glabra, subtus sparsim argenteo-pilosa; ænea, elytris rufis notas cyaneas præbentibus [sc., maculas 3 postbasales transversim positas (e his mediana communi late ad basin producta, his in exemplis nonnullis fere confluentibus), fasciam postmedianam integram cum macula postbasali mediana anguste in sutura connexam, et maculam apicalem communem subtriangularem (hac cum fascia postmediana anguste in sutura connexa et ad apicem summam dilatata)], antennis pedibusque violaceis, abdomine rubro ad basin ænescenti; capite sat brevi, crebre fortiter punctulato, longitudinaliter concavo; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) ut 12 ad 7 latiori, crebre sat fortiter (ad latera subrugulose) punctulato, in medio anguste interrupte longitudinaliter lævi, lateribus pone medium fortiter dilatato-rotundatis, angulis anticis acutis posticis rectis, basi leviter bisinuata; elytris striatis, striis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis antice parum (postice fortiter) convexis sparsim (latera versus magis crebre) punctulatis, ad apicem acuminatis haud (vel oblique vix manifeste) emarginatis, lateribus haud crenulatis; unguiculis modicis fortiter divergentibus. Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.

In one of the two specimens before me the lateral two of the three postbasal elytral spots are widely separated from the median spot; in the other specimen they are all but confluent with it; I have no doubt these spots are liable to become a fascia. The apical spot is a triangle with its apex at the apex of the elytra, but its extreme apex is dilated so as to cover narrowly the whole elytral apex. The postmedian fascia is notably wider in one specimen than the other; it crosses the elytra at right angles to the suture and (in that sense is straight, but) its margins are sinuous. Among the species having the head and prothorax of uniformly dark colour the elytra red with three zones of dark colouring, the abdomen uniformly red except base, and the apex of the elytra not distinctly emarginate; the present species is recognisable by the following characters in combination, —size not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ l. nor more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ l., elytra separately acuminate at the apex.

W. Australia; sent to me by Mr. French.

S. insignis, Blackb. In the diagnosis of this species (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1892, p. 217, line 3 of the diagnosis) "ante basin" should be "ante apicem." "Ante basin" being of course nonsense, and the term "subapical" in the remarks following the diagnosis being evidently applied to the same marking that *ante basin* is applied to in the diagnosis, probably any reader would discern that *ante basin* must be a *lapsus calami*, but it is better to draw attention to it here.

S. filiformis, Blackb. In the diagnosis of this species (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1892, p. 218, line 8) for "suture" read "lateral margin."

S. cincta, Blackb. (*rubrocincta*, Kerr., nom. præocc). "Australia" is the habitat attributed to this species. I have an example from W. Australia.

S. obesissima, Thoms. (Typ. Bupr., App. I., 1879, p. 32), is clearly a synonym of *S. Saundersi*, Waterh. (Ann. N.H., 1876, p. 70). This synonymy has not been previously recorded.

S. flavipennis, Géhin. My collection and that of the S.A. Museum contain specimens of what I take to be this insect. They vary into a form which is possibly *S. elegans*, Géhin,—though none of them quite agree in markings with the figure of the latter insect. They are certainly not varieties of *S. Yarrelli*, L. and G. (as *flavipennis* and *elegans* are said to be) from which —disregarding the totally unlike colouring of their elytra—they differ by the presence of long white hairs on their head and thickly clothing their sterna, as well as by the very much closer puncturation of their prosternal process. There is a doubt, it is true, about the identity with *flavipennis* of the specimens before me because the pilosity of their sterna is quite dense, whereas

Géhin speaks only of "quelques poils rares;" because their form is notably shorter and wider than the form of *Yarrelli*, while Géhin seems to say that *flavipennis* is "narrower and longer than *Yarrelli*,—but it is not quite clear he may not mean that *Yarrelli* is narrower and longer than *flavipennis* (which is the more likely since *Yarrelli* is a particularly narrow and elongate species); and because their sterna and hind coxæ are variably (but always considerably) variegated with yellow, whereas in *flavipennis* they should be entirely green. The last-named discrepancy is of less consequence inasmuch as Géhin's description is evidently carelessly written containing the statement that the "ventre et bords postèrieurs des segments abdominaux" are of a beautiful green colour. The ventral segments of the specimens before me are yellow, with their (except the apical one) hindmargins green. Géhin says that *S. flavipennis* is allied to "*Yarrelli* and *flavipennis*" (the latter name obviously a misprint). The species I am discussing (and for which I claim the name *flavipennis*, Géhin, until the claim may be shown erroneous by an inspection of Géhin's type) is smaller than *Yarrelli* (Long., 9—10 l.) and notably less narrow and elongate. Its under surface and legs are considerably more closely punctulate, its sterna quite densely clothed with long white hairs. Its head is pilose, the sutural apex of its elytra bears a distinct (though not long or very sharp) spine limiting a distinct (though feeble) truncation of the apex of each elytron. Its colours and markings are very similar to those of *Yarrelli* except on the elytra where they are quite different. The elytra vary from uniform reddish testaceous (except the extreme base) to a form in which there is a small common sutural cyaneous spot a little behind the scutellum, a row of four cyaneous spots placed transversely (two on each elytron) slightly behind the middle and a narrow cyaneous edging of the apex. The insect is found in S.W. Australia. It is to be noted that in the type of *Yarrelli*, Hope (as described by Mr. Saunders, Tr. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1868, p. 32), and in examples in my collection the apex of the elytra is simply rounded, while in other specimens before me (otherwise indistinguishable) the apex of the elytra is slightly truncated and the apex of the suture is slightly produced (though less so than in *flavipennis*).

S. elegans, Géhin. This insect (referred to above as possibly identical with *flavipennis*, Géhin) is more probably, I think, a distinct species that I have not seen. I cannot understand its being called a variety of *Yarrelli* as no variety of the latter (observed by me,—and I have seen many) much resembles it in markings, and the size (12—13 mm.) greatly increases the difficulty of supposing it to be *Yarrelli*. Its author mentions having seen a good many specimens and the varieties he indicates are

still less than the type like *Yarrelli*. Its markings come nearer those of *S. bifasciata*, Saund., than of any other *Stigmodera* known to me, but it is certainly not that species.

EUCNEMIDÆ.

NEOLYCAON (gen. nov.)

I propose this name as a substitute for *Lycaon*, Bonvouloir (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1875), my attention having been called by Mr. T. S. Hall, M.A. (of Melbourne University) to its being a *nom. præocc.* in Zoology, owing to its use for *Mammalia* by Brookes (I see Scudder gives it "Smith") in 1827.

ELATERIDÆ.

LACON.

L. Victoriæ, Cand. In Pr. L.S., N.S.W., 1891, p. 508, I doubtfully attributed to this species an insect occurring near Melbourne, the doubt arising from its antennæ being testaceous or reddish in colour, whereas the description seemed to me to imply their being of darker colour. Subsequently Dr. Candéze sent me a specimen as his *Victoriæ*, which is identical with the insect I called by the name.

L. farinensis, sp. nov. Sat latus; sat opacus; piceo-ferrugineus, pronoti angulis posticis et elytrorum marginibus (sutura excepta) plus minusve rufescentibus; supra setis pallidis brevibus crassis sat crebre vestitus; capite pronotoque sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatis; hoc quam in medio longiori vix latiori, sat fortiter convexo (a latere viso), lateribus a basi sat longe ultra medium leviter subsinuatim divergentibus (hinc ad apicem fortiter convergentibus); elytris quam prothorax ut 9 ad 5 longioribus, subobsolete punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planis biseriatim (quam striæ haud magis subtiliter) punctulatis plus minusve distincte granulatis vel rugulosis,—epipleuris adversus abdominis basin recte truncatis; coxis posticis in medio subito fortiter angustatis; sulcis ad tarsos recipiendos in prosterno metasternoque sat fortiter impressis nec (ut *L. caliginosi*, Guer., sunt) bene definitis. Long., $2\frac{2}{3}$—$3\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., 1—$1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

A very distinct little species; the following characters in combination distinguish it from all its described Australian congeners:—Tarsal sulci on sterna very distinct but not sharply cut, front part of epipleuræ narrowed opposite the hindmargin by a straight truncation, hind coxæ suddenly and strongly narrowed about halfway between their base and the lateral margin of the body, elytra much longer than but less than twice as long as the prothorax, the punctures of the elytral striæ not larger

than those of the interstices, antennæ of pale-ferruginous colour, elytral margins pale-ferruginous and the interstices granulous or rugulose, upper surface set with short coarse pale setæ, size very small. The prothorax to a casual glance looks longer than wide but by measurement the length down the middle line is slightly less than the greatest width. The nearest allies of this species are, I think, *L. duplex*, Blackb., and *Victoriæ*, Cand., from both which it differs *inter alia* by its colour and the strong rugulosity of its elytral interstices.

S.A.; Lake Eyre basin; taken by Herr Koch at Lyndhurst, near Farina.

RHIPIDOCERIDÆ.

ENNOMETES.

E. (Callirrhipis) ruficornis, Gray. Some years ago I took, in the Blue Mountain district of N.S.W., a species which seems to be the very briefly described *Callirrhipis ruficornis*, Gray. It is however quite clearly a member of Pascoe's genus *Ennometes* (which seems to me worthy of being considered really distinct from *Callirrhipis*). I can find no character to distinguish as species *E. Lacordairei*, Pasc., and *C. ruficornis*, Gray, nor does the insect before me differ from either description except in being somewhat larger than the specimen described by Pascoe (Gray does not mention the size of his species). As Pascoe makes no reference to *C. ruficornis* it seems not unlikely that he overlooked it, and I suspect that *Callirrhipis ruficornis* and *Ennometes Lacordairei* are identical, in which case the insect must stand as *Ennometes ruficornis*, Gray.

RHIPIDOCERA.

R. mystacina, Fab. Mr. Waterhouse (Tr. E.S., Lond., 1875, p. 202) describes the typical specimen of this insect and mentions that examples from Northern Queensland are quite identical with it. He then mentions what he calls the "common form" which he says has the prothorax spotted (not evenly clothed) with white pubescence as being in his opinion a variety of *mystacina*. I have before me specimens of typical *mystacina* from N. Queensland and also examples with spotted prothorax from Tasmania, Victoria, and S. Australia. These do not appear to differ *inter se* except in the Tasmanian specimens being larger than those from the mainland. They are decidedly *R. femoralis*, Kirby (which was described from a small island close to Tasmania) and are certainly a good species differing from *mystacina* (apart from the vestiture of the prothorax) by *inter alia* the darker colour of their derm and the notable sinuation of the sides of their prothorax (the same in *mystacina* being nearly straight).

MALACODERMIDÆ.

TRICHALUS.

In Tr.R.S., S.A., 1894, I expressed the opinion that the genus *Trichalus* cannot be maintained as distinct from *Metriorrhynchus*. In Proc.L.S., N.S.W., 1898, Mr. Lea concurs with this view but seems to think that it is desirable to use the name as a matter of convenience because the distinction between the two forms is easily recognisable (the subsutural elytral costa in *Trichalus* becoming obsolete at a short distance behind the base, while in *Metriorrhynchus* it is similar to the other costæ). I think there is something to be said in favour of that proposition, as both forms are very numerous in Australia, and to treat them as generically distinct certainly simplifies the task of identifying and describing them. Accepting the name *Trichalus* on the above grounds, I offer the following notes.

T. (Metriorrhynchus) semicostatus, Blackb. *Trichalus* being regarded as a genus this species must be referred to it. *T. Raymondi*, Lea, must be somewhat close to it, and was taken in the same region (the Australian Alps). Probably however it is distinct, as *Raymondi* is said to have the median line of the head distinct, the antennæ of the male not reaching to the middle of the elytra and the rostrum tinged with red at the apex, whereas in *semicostatus* there is no distinct median line on the head, the antennæ of the male would certainly reach back to the middle of the elytra and the rostrum is entirely black. If the two names should prove to refer to the same insect my name has the priority.

T. funereus, sp. nov. Niger, elytrorum apice testaceo; rostro nullo; prothoracis areola discoidali lanceolata bene definita; elytris costis longitudinalibus discoidalibus integris 3 et alia subsuturali postice abbreviata instructis (his inter se æqualibus), interstitiis biseriatim areolatis (series lineis subtilibus continuis separantur); antennis quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, sat compressis, articulo 4° quam 3^us^ parum longiori. Long., $4\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Its colouring (entirely black except the testaceous apex of the elytra) *inter alia* distinguishes this species from all its described Australian congeners. The only one of them in which the prothorax is black and the elytra not entirely red is *T. discoideus*, Er., of which Mr. Waterhouse mentions a form (in his opinion a variety) coloured like the present insect except in having the suture of the elytra red. The description of that species, however, calls the prothorax "antrorsum angustatus," which would not apply satisfactorily to this species as its prothorax is scarcely at all narrower in front than behind. Moreover I have a

Trichalus from Tasmania (Erickson's locality) which I believe to be *discoideus* and from which the present insect differs *inter alia* by the very much larger areolæ into which its elytral interstices are divided; they are like those of *Metriorrhynchus (Studenus) inquinulus*, Waterh.

Victoria; Dividing Range.

T. distinctus, Lea. The description of this species scarcely differs from that of *T. ampliatus*, Waterh., and both descriptions might well be founded on the same insect as *Lycus ochraceus*, Dalm.

METRIORRHYNCHUS.

M. insignipennis, sp. nov. Mas. Totus niger; prothorace 7-areolato; rostro fere nullo; elytris costis longitudinalibus 4 instructis; hæ costæ costulis transversis numerosis bene definitis inter se junctæ sunt, ita ut in utroque elytro areolæ quadratæ longitudinaliter 5-seriatim positæ sunt; antennis corporis dimidio longitudine sat æqualibus, sat fortiter compressis, articulis omnibus (basali 2° que exceptis) quam latioribus plus minusve longioribus, articulo 3° 4° æquali. Long., $3\frac{3}{4}$—4 l.; lat., 1 l.

Although the rostrum is very short it cannot be called quite non-existent, the distance from the base of the antennæ to the base of the maxillary palpi being not much shorter than the length of one of the latter. The elytra have each four discal costæ without any trace of intermediate elevated longitudinal lines,—so that the sculpture of each elytron may be said to consist of five rows of well-defined areolæ separated from each other by longitudinal costæ of which the second is the most conspicuous. This sculpture is suggestive of Mr. Waterhouse's genus *Xylobanus* but the costulæ connecting the elytral costæ are not uniformly transverse; they resemble those of *M. scalaris* as figured by Waterhouse (Tr.E.S., Lond., 1877, Pl. I., fig. 56) and in any case *Xylobanus* does not appear to me capable of being maintained as more than a section of *Metriorrhynchus*. The second joint of the antennæ is scarcely visible.

Tasmania.

M. atratus, Fab. Fem. Totus niger; prothorace 7-areolato; rostro fere nullo; elytris costis longitudinalibus discoidalibus 4 instructis, interstitiis biseriatim indistincte areolatis (series lineis indistincte,—antice magis distincte,—elevatis separantur); antennis quam corporis dimidium sat brevioribus, sat fortiter compressis, articulis 3° 9° quam latioribus vix vel haud longioribus, 10° quam latiori multo longiori quam 9^{us} multo angustiori. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Very near *M. hæmorrhoidalis*, Er., of which I should be dis-

posed to consider it a colour var. with the elytral sculpture accidentally wanting in distinctness were it not for the very evident difference in the antennal structure,—the penultimate joint being very much narrower than the antepenultimate and not much less than half again as long as wide, while in the same sex of *hæmorrhoidalis* the penultimate joint is scarcely narrower than the antepenultimate and is scarcely if at all longer than wide. As *Lycus atratus*, Fab., is very insufficiently described and there cannot be much doubt of this Tasmanian *Metriorrhynchus* being identical with it I have thought it desirable to describe it fully.

Tasmania.

M. cliens, sp. nov. Fem. *M. clientulo*, Waterh., affinis; niger, in elytrorum partibus tribus anticis ruber; prothorace 5-areolato; rostro nullo; elytris costis longitudinalibus discoidalibus 4 instructis (his inter se sat æqualibus), interstitiis biseriatim areolatis (series lineis subtilibus elevatis separantur), sculptura basin—et præsertim apicem—versus quam in medio magis perspicua; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, sat fortiter compressis, articulis 4°—9° quam longioribus sat latioribus, articulo 3° quam 4^us^ sat longiori. Long., 4 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Easily distinguishable from most of its congeners by the surface of its pronotum being divided into five areolæ, of which the two antero-lateral ones are coarsely punctulate. Differs from *M. clientulus*, Waterh., *inter alia* by the four principal elevated lines on the disc of its elytra being equal *inter se*, and the hind angles of its prothorax not produced outward.

N.S.W. (Tweed R.).

M. flagellatus, sp. nov. Mas. Niger, elytris rufo-testaceis; prothorace 7-areolato; rostro elongato (tibiæ anticæ longitudine sat æquali); elytris costis longitudinalibus discoidalibus 4 instructis (his inter se plus minusve æqualibus), interstitiis biseriatim perspicue et regulariter areolatis (series lineis subtilibus elevatis bene definitis separantur); antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, sat fortiter compressis, articulis 3°—10° longe flabellatis, flabellis haud serratis (ut ea *M. gigantis*, Blackb., sunt), articuli 3^i^ flabello ultra articuli 5^i^ basin producto. Long., 7 l.; lat., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The long slender rami into which the antennal joints of the male are produced distinguish this species from all the other described Australian members of the genus (except *gigas*, Blackb.) having similar colouring (entirely black except the entirely red elytra). From *gigas* it differs by its narrower and more elongate form, the distinctly *testaceous* tone of colour on the elytra, the tendency of the elytral costæ to become feebler towards the apex, the narrower prothorax (especially in proportion to the width of

the head), and the non-serrate outline of the antennal rami. The antennæ resemble those of *M. cinctus*, Waterh.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Froggatt near Yass. (His. No. 44.)

M. miles, sp. nov. Mas. Niger, elytris rufis; prothorace 7-areolato; rostro fere nullo; elytris costis longitudinalibus discoidalibus 4 instructis (his inter se sat æqualibus), interstitiis biseriatim areolatis (series lineis subtilibus distinctis,—his basin versus quam costæ vix minus elevatis,—separantur); antennis quam corporis dimidium brevioribus, fortiter compressis, articulis 3° leviter,—4°—10° valde transversis, 4° quam 3ns paullo breviori. Long., 5 l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.

This species would be reckoned, I think, by Mr. Waterhouse a true *Metriorrhynchus*. It differs from all the species resembling it in respect of colour (except *rufipennis*, Fab., and *brevirostris*, Waterh.), by its having scarcely any rostrum. From *rufipennis* (=*salebrosus*, Waterh.) it differs *inter alia* by its still shorter and wider rostrum, by the much shorter and wider joints of its antennæ, by the obtuse hind angles of its prothorax, and by the much more distinct lines separating the interstitial areolets of its elytra which in the front might be called intermediate costæ. *M. brevirostris*, Waterh., has a diagnosis of only three words, and the appended note merely states that the insect differs faom *erythropterus*, Er., by "the rostrum shorter, scarcely longer than broad." In the present species the rostrum is very much broader than long.

Victoria; Dividing Range.

M. mentitor, sp. nov. Fem. Niger, prothoracis elytrorumque lateribus anguste, et horum apice sat late, rufis; rostro fere nullo; prothorace 7-areolato; elytris costis longitudinalibus discoidalibus 4 instructis (his inter se sat æqualibus), interstitiis biseriatim areolatis (series lineis subtilibus sat manifestis separantur); antennis quam corporis dimidium vix brevioribus, fortiter compressis, articulis 3°—10° quam longioribus vix latioribus, 3° 4° que longitudine sat æqualibus. Long., 6 l.; lat., 2 l.

Near *M. cœnosus*, Lea, but differing by the hind angles of the prothorax quite obtuse the lines separating the areolæ of the elytral interstices very distinct in almost their whole length (a little obscure only in the middle of their length) and the considerably larger size of the insect; also in the antennæ and legs entirely black. In colour (except in the red edging of its prothorax), general build, and elytral sculpture, remarkably like the insect that Mr. Waterhouse described as *M. inquinulus*, but subsequently (on the ground of its peculiar prothoracic areolation) placed in his genus *Stadenus*. According to Mr. Waterhouse's

arrangement of the Australian *Lycides* this is a true *Metriorrhynchus*.

Victoria ; Dividing Range.

M. paradoxa, sp. nov. Mas. Niger, elytrorum apice sat late et margine externo (parte antica excepta) anguste rufis ; pro thorace 7-areolato ; rostro nullo ; elytris costis longitudinalibus discoidalibus 4 (his inter se æqualibus) instructis, costis lineis recte transversis (his ut costæ æqualiter elevatis) conjunctis ; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, sat fortiter compressis, articulis omnibus (2° excepto) quam latioribus longioribus, articulo 3° quam 1^us^ duplo longiori, 3°—11° longitudine sat æqualibus modice serratis. Long., 4 l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.

The well defined seven areolæ of the prothorax together with the remarkable elytral sculpture render this species easy to recognise. It does not appear to fall into any of the subgenera that Mr. Waterhouse has formed at the expense of *Metriorrhynchus*. Each longitudinal costa on the elytra is connected with that next to it by a regular series of perfectly transverse short costæ of the same elevation as the longitudinal costæ, and there is no trace whatever of intermediate longitudinal lines. Mr. Waterhouse would perhaps place this insect in his genus *Xylobanus*.

Victoria ; Dividing Range.

M. eremita, sp. nov. Mas. Niger, prothoracis lateribus margineque antico et elytrorum sutura (anguste) margine laterali (sat late) apiceque (vix in parte elytrorum septima) testaceorufis ; rostro latiori quam longiori ; prothorace 7-areolato ; elytris costis longitudinalibus discoidalibus 4 (his fortiter cariniformibus inter se æqualibus) instructis, interstitiis biseriatim areolatis (quam *M. erythropteri*, Er., manifeste minus grosse, præsertim in parte mediana ; series lineis subtilibus elevatis sat continue separantur); antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, sat fortiter compressis, articulo 3° quam 4^us^ vix longiori, articulis 3°—10° sat fortiter serratis, parte producta quam articuli pars cetera parum breviori.

Fem. antennis minus fortiter serratis. Long., 5—$6\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{5}$—2 l.

Rather closely allied to *M. monticola*, Blackb., and *marginipennis*, Lea; from the former it differs *inter alia* by the much less coarse sculpture of the intervals between the elytral costæ ; from the latter by *inter alia* the discoidal costæ of the elytra being similar *inter se* and the structure of the antennæ. There is evidently something wrong in the numbering of the joints in the description of the antennæ of *marginipennis* of which it is

stated that the "second joint is concealed and the third slightly longer than the second, second to tenth subequal, eleventh elongate." I suspect this means that the fourth is slightly longer than the third, but it certainly cannot mean that the third is if anything longer than the fourth, which is the case in the species before me. The colouring of this insect (quite constant in all the examples I have seen) also differs from that of the two species with which I am comparing it, the black discal patch on the elytra extending from the inner margin of the external elytral costa to the outer margin of the sutural carina, and leaving the apex red for the length of scarcely one-seventh part of the length of the elytra. The intermediate longitudinal elevated lines on the elytra are strongest near the base (where they are scarcely different from the costæ) and are distinctly traceable nearly to the apex. This insect might be suspected of being a variety of *M. lineatus*, Waterh., but *inter alia* its antennæ are incompatible, for in the male they resemble those of *inquinulum*, Waterh. (same sex), as figured by Mr. Waterhouse; while those of *lineatus* (male,—not figured by Waterhouse) are like Mr. Waterhouse's figure of the antennæ of *Trichalus flavopictus*, Waterh.

Victoria; Dividing Range.

M. rufipennis, Fab. I have little doubt that Mr. Waterhouse is right in thinking (though he is not very confident on the point) that his *salebrosum* is identical with Fabricius' species.

M. marginatus, Er. I should say there is no doubt that *M. hæmorrhoidalis*, Waterh., is identical with this species. I cannot however agree with Mr. Waterhouse (Typ. Br. Mus., Lyc.) that his *hæmorrhoidalis* may be a colour var. of *rufipennis*, Fab. The two are unquestionably closely allied apart from colour; but there is a very marked difference in the antennæ, the produced piece of each joint beginning with the sixth being in *rufipennis* very much more slender than in *hæmorrhoidalis* (=*marginatus*, Er.).

CALOCHROMUS.

C. cucullatus, sp. nov. Sat elongatus; modice convexus; sat nitidus (elytris exceptis); elytris pubescentibus; niger, elytrorum margine laterali et parte postica tertia læte rufis; labro antice emarginato; antennarum articulis 3° 4° que longitudine sat æqualibus; capite antice profunde sulcato; prothorace fortiter transverso, antice parum angustato, lateribus modice arcuatis, angulis anticis valde obtusis posticis (superne visis) fere rotundatis, disco medio profunde longitudinaliter sulcato, sulci lateribus valde gibbis (præsertim postice), disci parte postero-externa valde obtuse tumido, basi parum manifeste bisinuata; elytris costis

modicis discoidalibus 4 instructis, parte inter suturam costamque subsuturalem in dimidia parte antica sat distincte carinata, interstitiis subtilissime granulosis.

Maris clypeo antice profunde trifido, processu intermedio spiniformi suberecto; femoribus anticis incrassatis; segmento ventrali penultimo in medio emarginato.

Feminæ clypeo antice minus profunde trifido, processu intermedio nec spiniformi nec erecto; femoribus simplicibus; segmento ventrali penultimo haud emarginato. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$—$5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{4}$—2 l.

Allied to *C. nodicollis*, Bourg., but differing from it, *inter alia*, by the markings of the elytra much more widely than my observation of a good many specimens of *Calochromus* allows me to think compatible with mere colour variety. The elytra of *C. nodicollis* are described as being entirely ochraceous except a narrow basal border, while in the present species their marking consists of a large common patch touching the base but not quite reaching to the lateral margins and extending hindward to the length of two-thirds of the elytra and slightly narrowing towards its apex, so that the red margin gradually widens slightly from its base and the apical one-third of the elytra is entirely red. Thus the black patch bears a rough resemblance to a hood thrown back over the elytra from their base. This marking seems constant. There are various details in which this insect departs otherwise from the description of *C. nodicollis; inter alia* the interstices of its elytral costæ are said to be rugose whereas in the present species they are excessively finely granulated,—scarcely more than coriaceous, and *nodicollis* is said "to a casual inspection to remarkably recall *C. scutellaris*, Er.," whereas the present insect is a much more robust species of considerably wider form with very much longer antennæ. The measurements of *C. nodicollis* make it fully three times as long as wide; *C. cucullatus* is distinctly less than three times as long as wide. Of the other previously described *Calochromi*, none seem to have the remarkable clypeal sexual characters of this species,—some have the prothorax bicolorous (very remarkably so in *C. brevicornis*, Lea, and *pilosicornis*, Lea, in which the prothorax is said to be "yellow tinged with red," and those having a black prothorax (even if the clypeal sexual characters have merely been overlooked in the descriptions,—as may be the case in one or two that I have not seen) present strongly marked differences that make this species very distinct.

Victoria; Dividing Range.

C. simillimus, sp. nov. Præcedenti (*C. cucullato*) affinis; differt elytrorum parte communi nigra antice angusta (ultra costam primam haud extensa) sat longe ante medium dilatata (sicut

hinc fere ad apicem costam tertiam fere attinet) ante apicem sat abrupte truncata, prothoracis basi sat fortiter bisinuata (sicut certo adspectu anguli postici nonnihil retrorsum directi videntur). Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.

Apart from the characters noted above the description of *C. cucullata* is an accurate description of this insect, and therefore need not be repeated. The markings of the elytra are identical in all the specimens that I have seen. The difference in the form of the base of the prothorax furnishes a satisfactory structural character.

S. Australia; Adelaide District.

C. rostratus, sp. nov. Elongatus; minus convexus; minus nitidus; supra pubescens; niger, prothoracis lateribus et elytris totis aurantiaco-rufis; capite minus porrecto, antice rostro manifesto (hoc quam longiori sat latiori) instructo, inter oculos longitudinaliter minus profunde canaliculato; prothorace transversim subquadrato, longitudinaliter canaliculato (antice subtiliter, postice profunde), transversim carina obtusa (hac in medio minus perspicua) sinuatim antrorsum ex angulis posticis arcuata instructo, disco postice tuberculis obtusis 2 munitis, lateribus sinuatim subrectis, basi leviter bisinuata, angulis anticis fere nullis posticis fere rectis; elytris striatis, interstitiis angustis leviter convexis (alternis quam cetera vix magis definitis); antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, modice compressis, articulis 3° 4° que longitudine sat æqualibus.

Maris segmento ventrali septimo profunde emarginato.

Feminæ segmento ventrali septimo profunde fere ad basin triangulariter impresso et ad apicem emarginato. Long., 4 l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l. (vix).

The comparatively slight exsertion of the head in this species together with the presence of a distinct rostrum and the scarcely noticeable dilatation of the front femora in the male renders this species very distinct from any other Australian *Calochromus* known to me. All these characters, however, seem to be present in some of the species from other countries described in Mr. Waterhouse's monograph of the genus (Cist. Ent., II.), the essential character of *Calochromus* among the *Lycides* being there regarded as the "absence from the elytra of distinct carinæ separated by rows of punctures" together with the presence of seven ventral segments. In the species before me an excessively short basal ventral segment is certainly present in the male; in the female I am not so sure of there being seven segments but probably there is an extremely short basal one which would be discernible if the hind body were broken off. The sculpture of the prothorax also differs from that of any other Australian

Calochromus that I have seen; a thick wheal-like edging commences at the posterior angles and proceeds a very short distance along the lateral margin and then curves inward and arches across the middle of the disc, being however narrowly interrupted on the middle line by the longitudinal median impression. There is an obtuse gibbosity on either side of the middle line immediately in front of the base and a somewhat deep excavation immediately within the hind angles. The prothorax is entirely margined with a thickened edging which however is not so thick as the wheal-like carina that crosses the disc.

S. Australia; taken by Mr. Jung on Yorke's Peninsula.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

CHALCOPTERUS.

C. Kochi, sp. nov. Sat cylindricus; sat nitidus; niger, elytris metallico-versicoloribus (in disco cœruleis, latera versus aureo-viridescentibus, suturam versus purpurascentibus); capite crebre sat æqualiter punctulato, inter oculos quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudo fere angustiori; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1^us^ 2^us^ que conjuncti manifeste longiori, quam 4^us^ 5^us^ que conjuncti manifeste breviori, articulis 8°—10° quam præcedentes multo brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice duplo) latiori, crebre subtiliter distincte sat æqualiter punctulato, lateribus (superne visis) pone medium fere parallelis, basi media sat anguste sublobata, angulis anticis obtusis; elytris æqualiter sat subtiliter (quam *C. Howitti*, Pasc., vix minus subtiliter) postice magis subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis subtiliter (quam series permulto magis snbtiliter) vix crebre punctulatis; prosterno sat distincte carinato; metasterno distincte punctulato et fortiter oblique rugato, episternis opacis leviter punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam 4^us^ haud multo longiori; abdomine modice punctulato et longitudinaliter rugato. Long., $9\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $4\frac{4}{5}$ l.

This extremely fine species is allied to *C. cupreus*, Fab., *brevipes*, Blackb., and *grandis*, Macl. From *cupreus* it differs *inter alia* by its entirely different colouration and (presuming my identification of that species to be correct) by its much more cylindrical form, very much more slender antennæ with quite differently proportioned joints and seriate punctures of elytra becoming much finer in the apical third; from *brevipes* it differs *inter alia* by its notably wider prothorax and much finer puncturation of the elytral interstices (so that the elytral series stand out much more conspicuously); and from *grandis inter alia* by

the much shorter basal joint of its hind tarsi. I am doubtful of the sex of the example before me (it is difficult to determine the sex of a *Chalcopterus* unless both sexes can be examined), but it is probably a female. In my tabulation of *Chalcopterus* (P.L.S., N.S.W., 1893) this species may be placed beside *cupreus*, Fab. (p. 60) though its prothorax is not quite "*fully*" twice as wide as long (but it is notably wider than in *brevipes*), from which it may be thus distinguished :—

J. Prothorax twice (or all but twice) as wide as long.
K. Seriate puncturation of elytra not enfeebled behind [*cupreus*, Fab.]
KK. Seriate puncturation of elytra becoming very feeble near apex ... ... *Kochi*, Blackb.

S. Australia ; Basin of Lake Eyre ; sent by Herr Max Koch.

C. gracilicornis, Blackb. (Tr. R.S., S.A., 1899, p. 45). The habitat of this species is N.W. Australia.

C. mundus, Blackb. (*l.c.*, p. 48). The habitat of this species is N. Queensland.

RHIPIDOPHORIDÆ.

EVANIOCERA.

E. persimilis, sp. nov. Mas. Picea, elytris rufescentibus; minus nitida ; confertim subtiliter punctulata ; cinereo-pubescens (lineatim in elytris); oculis modicis, subapproximatis (interspatio quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudo parum latiori separatis) ; antennarum articulis 1° compresso breviter piriformi, 2° parvo transverso, ceteris ramos elongatos singulos emittentibus, articuli 3^{i} ramo quam ceterorum paullo breviori (a ramo articuli 4^{i} vix longius quam ramus articuli 4^{i} a ramo articuli 5^{i} remoto); prothorace conico, basi bisinuata, lateribus (superne visis) vix sinuatis; elytris postice minus angustatis.

Feminæ antennarum articulis (basalibus 2 exceptis) sat fortiter serratis. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$—$4\frac{3}{4}$ l.; lat., 1—$1\frac{4}{5}$ l.

Closely allied to *E. Meyricki*, Blackb., with similar elytral pattern (about six narrow vittæ of whitish pubescence on each elytron) and the same number (nine) of antennal rami ; differing from it in the ramus of the third joint being fully three-fourths of the length of the longest ramus (in *Meyricki* it is scarcely more than half) and scarcely more distant from the second ramus than the second ramus is from the third. It is moreover a more robust insect, less narrowed behind, with the prothorax less elongate and having posterior angles less strongly directed hindward. The other previously described species having nine antennal rami are *pruinosa*, Gerst., and *perthensis*, Blackb., neither of which has elytra marked with longitudinal pubescent vittæ ; moreover *pruinosa* has the first antennal ramus even shorter than that of *Meyricki*, a much more elongate prothorax,

&c.; while in *perthensis*, *inter alia*, the antennal rami are all less elongate and the antennal joints are shorter so that all the rami are notably more closely packed together than in the present my knowledge seen, the antennæ of which are not exactly species. The two species of the genus that I have not to described, are *Gerstäckeri*, Macl., and *Gerstäckeri* [Macl.?], Champ. which are so differently coloured that they are not at all likely to be identical with the present species. The rest of the described species have only eight antennal rami in the male. In my tabulation of the species of *Evaniocera* (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1899, p. 52) this species will stand beside *E. perthensis*, Blackb., from which it may be distinguished thus:—

C. Eyes divided ... ... *perthensis*, Blackb.
CC. Eyes normally emarginate ... ... *persimilis*, Blackb.

Victoria; in my collection; also in the collection of Mr. French.

E. perthensis, Blackb. When I described this species (*l.c.*, p. 53) I did not notice the remarkable character mentioned above. In *E. nervosa*, *Meyricki*, &c., the eyes are very deeply emarginate, but the two lobes are connected perfectly distinctly; while in this species the two lobes are absolutely disconnected, so that the insect has four eyes,—a character which may perhaps have to be treated as generic eventually.

EMENADIA.

E. difficilis, Blackb. (Tr. R.S., S.A., 1899, p. 55). The habitat of this species is South Australia.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

BARIS.

B. orchivora, Blackb. Sat lata; minus nitida; glabra; picea (nonnullorum exemplorum elytris latera versus rufescentibus); rostro quam prothorax sublongiori, compresso, apicem versus nitido fortiter crebre punctulato et longitudinaliter strigato, scrobibus subtus conniventibus; oculis subtiliter granulatis; antennarum scapo oculum fere attingenti; prothorace confertim subgrosse punctulato; scutello modico granulato; elytris a basi retrorsum leviter angustatis, fortiter striatis, striis indistincte cancellatis, interstitiis crebre granulatis; femoribus sat elongatis vix clavatis, dente parvo armatis; tibiarum unco apicali parvo horizontali; unguiculis subparallelis, ad basin fere connatis. Long. (rostr. excl.), $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

A very distinct species. It was bred in Sydney from the stems of a Queensland Orchid (*Dendrobium* sp.) and sent to me by Mr. W. W. Froggatt.

BRUCHIDÆ.

BRUCHUS.

B. lyndhurstensis, sp. nov. Rufo-castaneus, capite antennis apicem versus metasterno elytorum sutura maculisque nonnullis lateralibus et tarsorum apice obscurioribus; supra pube ochracea et albida indeterminate variegatus; subtus cum pygidio sat dense albido-pubescens; capite modice elongato minus lato (fere ut *B. rufimanus*, Schönh.) inter oculos longitudinaliter carinato; oculis subtiliter granulato (ut *B. rufimanus*); antennis sat brevibus sat robustis, articulis 5°—10° inter se sat æqualibus leviter transversis leviter serratis; prothorace conico, crebre subtiliter aspere punctulato; elytris subtiliter striatis, interstiis planis ut prothorax punctulatis; femoribus posticis inermibus.

Maris segmento basali ventrali fovea magna circulari (hac pube subtili flava in funda vestita) impresso. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Variat antennis minus obscuris, capite postice testaceo, elytris in sutura et ad latera magis late obscuris, pygidio nigro-maculato vel fere omnino nigro, femoribus posticis plus minusve obscuris.

A most variable species, if I am right in considering the specimens before me (which were taken by myself and others, in Central Australia in seeds of Cassia) as representing only a single species. The most distinctive character seems to be that on the basal ventral segment of the male, consisting in the presence of a large shallow circular impression placed anteriorly, and having a diameter equal to about two-thirds of the length of the segment on the median line. In some examples this impression is more sharply defined on the hind part of its outline than in others, and in some its floor is covered with fine yellow pubescence, which is wanting in others. I take these differences to be caused partly by abrasion and partly to be an instance of the variability in respect of development of sexual character so often found in species where such characters are of a very pronounced type. Only one species (*B. perpastus*, Lea) of *Bruchus* with unarmed hind femora has hitherto been described as Australian, and unfortunately the description of that insect does not refer to sexual characters—but its stating that the insect is black and of almost circular outline, with a triangular scutellum, seem to indicate clearly that it is not much like the present insect. In the species I am describing the scutellum is somewhat quadrangular, though appearing of different form according to degree of abrasion, position of prothorax, &c., but not definitely triangular in any specimen. In Mr. Lea's tabulation of *Bruchi* (Proc. L.S., N.S.W., 1898, pp. 637-8) the place of this species is beside *B. perpastus*, Lea.

Central Australia; Oodnadatta, Lyndhurst (Koch), Leigh's Creek, &c.

B. Oodnadattæ, sp. nov. Nigricans, antennis sordide testaceis apicem versus vix infuscatis, pedibus testaceis, femoribus (præsertim posticis) plus minusve nigricantibus, elytris ad apicem plus minusve distincte rufescentibus; supra pube nigricanti et albida indeterminate variegatus, subtus cum pygidio sat dense albido-pubescens; femoribus posticis ante apicem denticulo manifesto sed minuto armatis; cetera ut *B. lyndhurstensis.*

Maris segmento basali ventrali antice fovea parva ovali leviter impresso.

Differs from the preceding by its very different colouring, by the presence of an extremely small denticulation on the hind femora and by the very much smaller fovea (which is elongate oval, not circular) on the basal ventral segment of the male. In some examples the elytra are only vaguely reddish at the apex, in others there is an extremely well defined bright red apical spot. In Mr. Lea's tabulation of *Bruchi* (*loc. cit.*) the place of this species is beside *diversipes*, Lea, from which it differs *inter alia* by the minute size of the tooth on its hind femora.

Central Australia.

B. diversipes, Lea. I have an example of this species courteously sent me by Mr. Lea, and also numerous specimens of the larger insect from W. Australia, which he dubiously identifies with it. I doubt the identity of the two, although I cannot find any good structural character to distinguish them. Unfortunately my specimen of typical *diversipes* is a female. The basal ventral segment of the male of the larger insect is without any sexual fovea. Perhaps an examination of a male *diversipes* from N.S. Wales might show a valid distinction on the basal ventral segment.

B. quornensis, sp. nov. Niger, antennarum articulis basalibus 4, elytrorum disco apiceque et pedibus (femorum basi et tarsorum apice exceptis) rufo-testaceis; supra pube albida et testacea vel rufa variegatus; subtus cum pygidio minus dense albido-pubescens; capite modice elongato, inter oculos longitudinaliter carinato; oculis sat subtiliter granulatis; antennis sat elongatis, articulis 5°—10° robustis leviter serratis; prothorace transversim trapezoidali, antice minus fortiter angustato, crebre subtiliter ruguloso, elytris subtiliter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planis fere ut prothorax asperis sed paullo magis subtiliter; femoribus posticis dente parvo acuto armatis.

Maris segmento basali ventrali nullo modo foveolato. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Variable in the colouring of the elytra. The base, suture and lateral margins are broadly piceous or black, but in some examples somewhat mottled with whitish or castaneous pubescence; the rest of the surface (a broad discal patch not reaching the base) is of lighter colour and is variegated with whitish and slightly reddish pubescence not differing much in colour, but each shade running longitudinally so as to give a faintly striped appearance; abraded examples have black elytra with a wide reddish discal vitta not reaching the base. The antennæ have their fifth and following joints much wider in comparison with the fourth joint than in the species described above, causing the antennæ to appear as consisting of a stem of four joints and a long serrate club of seven joints (the first three joints of which gradually increase in size). The tooth on the hind femora is much larger than that of *B. Oodnadattæ* but a little smaller than that of *B. diversipes* and does not seem to vary in development. In Mr. Lea's tabulation of *Bruchi* this species stands beside *B. despicatus*, Lea, from which it differs *inter alia* by the basal four (not three) joints of its antennæ testaceous and their series of serrate joints beginning with the fifth (not the fourth).

S. Australia; Quorn.

B. fabæ, Fab. I presume that the insect which Mr. Tryon reported (Tr. Nat. Hist. Soc., Brisbane, vol. I.) as *B. obtectus*, Say, is this species. Mr. Tryon does not say why he prefers Say's name; it is to be noted however that it is later than that of Fabricius.

B. pisi, Linn. In a note to his remarks on *Bruchus* (*loc. cit.*) Mr. Lea quotes Mr. Tryon as having reported a species from Queensland as "*B. pyri.*" Mr. Tryon, however, has no such name, but mentions "*B. pisorum.*" I presume both names are intended for *B. pisi*, Linn.,—indeed in the body of his paper Mr. Lea mentions *B. pisi* (without an author's name) apparently as the same species which in the note he calls *pyri*.

B. persimulans, sp. nov. Niger, antennis (his nonnullorum exemplorum articulos 6°—10° plus minusve infuscatos præbentibus), pedibusque (horum femoribus posticis basin versus et tarsorum articulo ultimo obscuris) testaceis, elytris rufis nigro-cinctis (apice rufo excepto); sat æqualiter cinereo-pubescens; antennarum articulis 4°—10° sat robustis leviter serratis; elytrorum interstitiis quam prothorax multo magis subtiliter sculpturatis, vix asperis; cetera ut *B. quornensis*.

Maris segmento basali ventrali nullo modo foveolato. Long., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l., vix.

Except in respect of the characters mentioned above, the description of *B quornensis* applies to this species also. The

colouring of the derm in the two insects is very similar, but the pubescence of the elytra differs considerably, a fresh specimen of *quornensis* having a very mottled appearance while a fresh specimen of *persimulans* has an even vestiture of whitish pubescence. The present insect is considerably larger than *quornensis* and has very different antennæ, there being much less difference in size between the fourth and fifth joints and the fifth and sixth joints being *inter se* equally dilated, while in *quornensis* the fifth joint is notably less dilated than the sixth. *B. persimulans* also has a good deal of colour resemblance to partially abraded examples of some varieties of *B. lyndhurstensis*, but is readily distinguished from it by its longer antennæ, black prothorax, as well as by the presence of a tooth on the hind femora and the absence of sexual characters on the basal ventral segment. This species does not fit into any of the groups in Mr. Lea's tabulation, not having its prothorax and elytra either both red or both black.

Central Australia; Oodnadatta.

PHYTOPHAGA.

MEGASCELOIDES.

M. circumcinctus, sp. nov. Fem. Minus elongatus; pubescens; piceus, antennarum basi capite prothorace antice elytris (marginibus totis anguste piceis exceptis) pedibusque rufis; capite brevi lato sat fortiter punctulato; antennis filiformibus quam corporis dimidium sublongioribus; prothorace quam longiori plus quam sesquilatiori, subquadrato, convexo, subtiliter inæqualiter punctulato, marginibus omnibus sat rectis, angulis anticis subdentiformibus posticis obtusis; elytris sat crebre minus subtiliter punctulatis, lineis vix elevatis longitudinalibus circiter 3 instructis; femoribus leviter incrassatis. Long., $3\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l. (vix).

The insect described above has been in my collection for some considerable time placed doubtfully as belonging to the *Megascelides*. Mr. French has recently sent me an insect closely allied to it which being a male I can identify confidently with Mr. Jacoby's genus *Megasceloides* (it is probably the typical species); and by comparing my species with it I have satisfied myself that the former is a female of the same genus. It differs from the male in what are likely to be sexual characters by the intermediate joints of its antennæ scarcely dilated and its less strongly dilated femora. Specifically it differs from *M. pallidus* by its colouring (the prothorax piceous with its anterior one-third testaceous and the elytra narrowly and abruptly edged all round with piceous black), by its notably more transverse prothorax, the front angles of which are dentiform, and by the less numerous elevated lines on its elytra.

W. Australia.

EDUSA.

The following species while certainly, I think, a member of the group *Edusites*, differs from typical members of the genus *Edusa* by its unusually narrow parallel form and its entirely glabrous upper surface. Five *Edusoid* genera have been recorded as Australian, viz., *Edusa*, *Edusoides*, *Cleptor*, *Thaumastomerus* and *Ocnida*. The insect before me certainly cannot be attributed to the second or third of those genera,—but the last two do not appear to me to have been satisfactorily differentiated from *Edusa*. *Thaumastomerus* was unknown to Dr. Chapuis (as it is to me) and he conjectured that it ought not to be separated from *Edusa*. Of *Ocnida* he says that its diagnosis does not contain any tangible character for identification,—in which opinion I agree with him. The following species is not any of those that have been attributed to those genera, and so far as I can make anything of the generic diagnoses it does not agree with them, nor can I find any marked structural character inconsistent with its place in *Edusa* which (as Dr. Chapius conceived it) included forms widely differing in superficial characters.

E. angustula, sp. nov. Sat angusta, sat parallela; supra glabra; subtus pilis erectis brevibus gracilibus sparsim vestita; metallico-versicolora (viridis, aureo cupreoque varie micans), antennis (his apicem versus infuscatis) palpis labro pedibusque testaceis; capite verticali, sparsius subtilius punctulato; antennis filiformibus apicem versus parum incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium parum longioribus; prothorace leviter transverso, ut caput (latera versus magis crebre) punctulato, antice modice angustato, lateribus arcuatis, angulis anticis obtusis nullo modo productis, posticis obtusis (his, in prosterno visis, dentiformibus); elytris crebre punctulatis, apicem versus nonnihil punctulato-striatis, totis fortiter rugatis; femoribus (sexus observati) haud dentatis sed subtus late subangulatim dilatatis. Long., 2 l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

In my tabulation of the species of *Edusa* (Tr. R.S., S.A., 1891, pp. 142-3) this insect falls beside *glabra* (at the end of the table) from which it may be thus distinguished:—

C. Form widely oval ... ... *glabra*, Blackb.
CC. Form narrowly parallel ... ... *angustula*, Blackb.

I have seen four examples of this species, among which I find no conspicuous sexual differences. Probably they are all females.

W.A.; sent by Mr. French.

RUPILIA.

R. angulaticollis, sp. nov. Ovata; minus nitida; supra obscure cœrulescens, capite antice antennis (apice excepto) prothoracis marginibus omnibus scutelloque plus minusve

distincte rutescentibus; subtus obscure rufa, abdomine obscure cœruleo viridimicanti, pedibus piceis plus minusve rufescentibus; capite inter antennas longitudinaliter excavato minus perspicue punctulato, postice planato sparsim sat grosse vix fortiter punctulato; antennis robustis minus elongatis, articulis 1° 3° 4° que longitudine inter se sat æqualibus; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, crebre aspere vix rugulose punctulato, margine antico quam basalis vix angustiori (ambobus sensim elevatis), lateribus ante medium fortiter angulatis (hinc antrorsum et retrorsum convergentibus); elytris parum debiscentibus, haud longitudinaliter impressis, crebre minus subtiliter subaspere nec rugulose punctulatis; scutello lato, fere ut elytra punctulato.

Maris elytris ultra segmentum ventrale penultimum attingentibus minus latis; feminæ segmenti penultimi medium vix attingentibus sat latis. Long., 3—3½ l.; lat., 1⅖ l.—2 l.

Differs from *R. ruficollis*, Clk., *inter alia*, by its much more strongly transverse prothorax and its much longer elytra. *R. viridi-ænea*, Clk., is not described in a manner to allow of very satisfactory comparison, but the present species is very differently coloured, and the phrase "*capite inter oculos transverse foveolato*" does not describe at all correctly the sculpture of the head of the present species. In *R. impressa*, Blackb., and *brevipennis*, Blackb., *inter alia multa*, the prothorax is very much more nitid and less conspicuously punctulate. *R. rugulosa*, Blackb., has very much more rugulose sculpture, and *R. excelsa*, Blackb., besides being very differently coloured has *inter alia*, a less transverse prothorax (its width to its length down the middle as 8 to 5) which is traversed by a very strong and conspicuous transverse sulcus.

N. Queensland.

R. approximans, sp. nov. Ovata; modice nitida; obscure ruf-escens, elytris obscure cyaneis violaceo-tinctis; capite sparsissime punctulato, linea longitudinali subtili impresso, hac ut fovea elongata profunda inter antennas dilatata; antennis elongatis, articulo 3° quam ceteri sat longiori; prothorace quam longiori sesquilatiori, longitudinaliter late canaliculato, subfortiter minus crebre (ad latera sat crebre), punctulato, latitudine majori antice sita, margine antico late elevato-crassato, lateribus (desuper visis) ab apice ultra medium leviter subrecte (hinc ad basin valde fortiter) convergentibus; elytris modice dehiscentibus, a basi retrorsum breviter minus perspicue impressis, confertim subtilius punctulatis; scutello modico.

Maris antennis ultra elytra media attingentibus; elytris segmentum ventrale penultimum medium attingentibus.

Feminæ antennis elytrisque nonnihil brevioribus.

Var. elytris antice suturam versus rufescentibus. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$—$5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., 2—$2\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Differs from the description and figure of *R. ruficollis*, Clk., and *brevipennis*, Blackb., *inter alia*, by its much longer and more ample elytra, from *R. viridiænea*, Clk., by the same characters as *angulaticollis* differs by, from *rugulosa*, Blackb., by its non rugulose sculpture, from *angulaticollis* by its very different antennæ, and from *excelsa*, Blackb., by the sculpture of its prothorax. It is near *R. impressa*, Blackb., but differs from it by the strongly and widely thickened front margin of its prothorax, the much closer and more distinct puncturation of that segment, &c. In *R. impressa* there is a transverse ill-defined gibbosity on the prothorax, but it is situated distinctly behind the front margin.

N. Queensland.

MONOLEPTA.

M. cognata, Blackb. This insect,—described from N. Queensland,—has been sent to me by Mr. French as taken in W. Australia.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

LIPERNES.

This name (which I used for a *Coccinellid* genus, Tr. R.S., S.A., 1888, p. 211) I find had been previously used by Mr. Waterhouse for a genus of *Lycides*. I therefore propose as a substitute for my name *Notolipernes*.